WE CLAIM:

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A vaccine for providing passive immunity to Sarcocystis neurona infection comprising antibodies which are against at least one epitope of a unique 16 (± 4) or 30 (± 4) antigen of Sarcocystis neurona.

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The vaccine of Claim 1 wherein the antibodies are selected from the group consisting of polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies.

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The vaccine of claim 1 wherein the vaccine is provided in a pharmaceutically accepted carrier.

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A vaccine for active immunization of an equid against a Sarcocystis neurona infection comprising at least one epitope of a unique 16 (± 4) or 30 (± 4) antigen of Sarcocystis neurona.

- 5 -

The vaccine of Claim wherein the antigen is a recombinant polypeptide produced in a plasmid in a microorganism other than Sarcocystis neurona.

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The vaccine of Claim wherein microorganism is an E. coli.

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The vaccine of Claim 7 wherein the polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of glutathione Stransferase, protein A, maltose binding protein, and polyhistidine.

The vaccine of Chaim 6 wherein the vaccine is provided in a pharmaceutically accepted carrier.

-10-

A vaccine for protecting an equid from a Sarcocystis neurona infection comprising a DNA that encodes at least one epitope of a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona.

-11-

The vaccine of Claim 10 wherein the DNA is operably linked to a promoter to enable transcription of the DNA in a cell of an equid.

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The vaccine of Claim 10 wherein the vaccine is provided in a pharmaceutically accepted carrier

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A method for vaccinating an equid against a Sarcocystis neurona infection comprising:

(a) providing a recombinant antigen of Sarcocystis neurona produced from a microorganism culture wherein the microorganism contains a DNA that encodes at least one epitope of a 16 (±4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona; and (b) vaccinating the equid.

-14-

The method of claim 13 wherein the recombinant antigen is in a pharmaceutically accepted carrier.

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The method of Claim 13 wherein the recombinant antigen is a fusion polypeptide which is fused at the amino terminus or carbodyl terminus to a polypeptide that facilitates the isolation of the recombinant antigen.

-16-

The method of Claim 15 wherein the polypeptide includes all or a portion of the polypeptide selected from the group consisting of glutathione S-transferase, protein A, maltose binding protein, and polyhistidine.

-17-

The method of Claim 15 wherein the DNA is in a plasmid in a microorganism wherein the DNA is operably linked to a promoter which enables transcription of the DNA to produce the recombinant antigen for the vaccine.

5

A method for vaccinating an equid against a Sarcocxstis neurona infection comprising:

- (a) providing in a carrier solution a DNA in a plasmid which encodes at least one epitope of a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona; and
- (b) vaccinating the equid with the DNA in the carrier solution.

-19-

The method of Claim 18 wherein the carrier solution is a saline solution.

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The method of Claim 18 wherein the DNA is operably linked to a promoter to enable transcription of the DNA in a cell of the equid.

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A method for providing passive immunity to a Sarcocystis neurona infection in an equid comprising:

- (a) providing antibodies against at least one epitope of a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona wherein the antibodies are selected from the group consisting of polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies; and
 - (b) inoculating the equid.

-22-

The method of Claim 21 wherein the antibodies are provided in a pharmaceutically accepted carrier.

10

A method for producing a polypeptide comprising:

- (a) providing a microorganism in a culture containing a DNA encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising at least one epitope of a 16 (±4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona and a polypeptide that facilitates isolation of the fusion polypeptide;
- (b) culturing the microorganism in a culture to produce the fusion polypeptide; and
 - (c) isolating the fusion polypeptide.

The method of Claim 23 wherein isolating the fusion polypeptide is by affinity chromatography.

The method of Claim 24 wherein the polypeptide is all or a portion of protein A and the affinity chromatography comprises an IgG-linked resin.

The method of Claim 24 wherein the polypeptide is polyhistidine and the affinity chromatography comprises a Ni²⁺ resin.

-27-

The method of Claim 24 wherein the polypeptide is glutathione S-transferase and the affinity chromatography comprises a glutathione Sepharose 4B resin.

-28**-**

The method of Claim 24 wherein the polypeptide is maltose binding protein and the affinity chromatography comprises an amylose resin.

-29-

A method for producing an antibody comprising:

(a) providing a microorganism in a culture containing a DNA encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising at least one epitope of a 16 (±4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona and a polypeptide that facilitates isolation of the fusion polypeptide;

- (b) culturing the microorganism in a culture to produce the fusion polypeptide;
 - (c) isolating the fusion polypeptide;
- (d) producing the antibody from the polypeptide.

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A method for producing a monoclonal antibody comprising:

- (a) providing a microorganism in a culture containing a DNA encoding a fusion polypeptide comprising at least one epitope of a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona and a polypeptide that facilitates isolation of the fusion polypeptide;
- (b) culturing the microorganism in a culture to produce the fusion polypeptide;
 - (c) isolating the fusion polypeptide;
- (d) producing the monoclonal antibody from the polypeptide.

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-32-

The method of Claim 31 wherein the polypeptide is all or a portion of protein A and the affinity chromatography comprises an IgG-linked resin.

-33-

The method of Claim 31 wherein the polypeptide is polyhistidine and the affinity chromatography comprises a Ni²⁺ resin.

-34-

The method of claim 31 wherein the polypeptide is glutathione S-transferase and the affinity chromatography comprises a glutathione Sepharose 4B resin.

-35-

The method of Claim 31 wherein the polypeptide is maltose binding protein and the affinity chromatography comprises an amylose resin.

-36-

A monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona.

An isolated recombinant protein encoded by a cDNA produced from RNA of Sarcocystis neurona encoding a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen.

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A bacterial clone containing a plasmid comprising a DNA encoding a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona.

-40-

The bacterial clone of claim 39 wherein the clone expresses the 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis peurona.

-41

A vaccine for an equid comprising an isolated recombinant protein encoded by a cDNA produced from mRNA of Sarcocystis neurona encoding a protein which is a 16 (±4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen, and a vaccine carrier.

-42-

A vaccine for an equid comprising a recombinant virus vector containing DNA encoding a 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen of Sarcocystis neurona, and a vaccine carrier.

-43**-**

The vaccine of Claim 42 wherein the recombinant virus is selected from the group consisting of equid herpesvirus, vaccinia virus, canary poxvirus, raccoon poxvirus, and adenovirus.

A DNA vaccine for an equid comprising a plasmid containing DNA encoding a 16 (± 4) and/or 30 (± 4) kDa protein of Saccocystis neurona.

-45-

A method for protecting an equid against Sarcocystis neurona which comprises providing a vaccine that when injected into the equid causes the equid to produce antibodies against a 16 (±4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen of the Sarcocystis neurona wherein the antibodies prevent infection by the Sarcocystis neurona.

-4/6-

The method of Claim 45 wherein the vaccine comprises the 16 (44) kDa antigen and/or 30 (±4) kDa antigen in a vaccine carrier.

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The method of Claim 45 wherein the vaccine is a recombinant virus vector that expresses the 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen.

-48-

The method of claim 47 wherein the recombinant virus vector is selected from the group consisting of equine herpesvirus, vaccinia virus, canary poxvirus, raccoon poxvirus, and adenovirus.

-49-

The method of Claim 45 wherein the vaccine comprises a DNA plasmid encoding the 16 (± 4) kDa antigen and/or 30 (± 4) kDa antigen.

-50-

The method of claim 45 wherein the vaccine is administered by a vaccination route selected from the group consisting of intranasal administration, intramuscular injection, intraperitoneal injection, intradermal injection, and subcutaneous injection.